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and December.
Probate Court is held on the first
Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

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W. H. FISHER, Sheriff.
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CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College
and Pilot Knob. L. C. WERNER, Rector.
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers
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at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and
Mountain Streets, Ironton. Pastor, Resi-
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8:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon
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between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. A. F.
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morning and evening. Prayer meeting every
Wednesday evening. Sabbath School at
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BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,
near Knob street, E. M. SHOFST, Pastor.
Residence: Ironton. Preaching on every
Saturday before the first Sunday of each
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third
Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.
LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. OTTO PAPPEN, Pastor.
A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. A. AB-
ANATHY, pastor.

SOCIETIES:

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
and Madison streets. HERMAN DAVIS, N. G.
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
J. T. BALDWIN, N. G. P. F. DESIGER, Sec-
retary.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of
each month. E. D. AKE, W. M. J. T. AKE, Sec-
retary.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. W. M.,
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. W.
R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. H. H. JOHNS, Sec-
retary.
VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,
Knights of Pythias, meets at the
Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate
Wednesday evenings. J. S. JORDAN,
D. A. P. VANCE, Reporter.
EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second
Saturday of each month.
IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,
meets the 2d and 4th Thursday
Evenings of each month.
J. R. HIGLEY, P. C.
C. R. PECK, Adj't.
PILOT KNOB.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. F. & A.
M., meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock
at the full moon. W. M. SHERKINS, Secretary.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 158, I. O. O.
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall, CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.
IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HE-
RMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of
each month. W. M. SHERKINS, President.
VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.
IRON MOUNTAIN.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or
before the full moon. W. M. SHERKINS, Secretary.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I.
O. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each full
moon. PAT. CAUGHLIN, N. G.
J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 203,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.
BELLEVUE.
MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M.,
meets on Saturday night or after the
full moon. A. J. HARRILL, W. M.

FARMERS ALLIANCE MEETINGS.
Annapolis Alliance, No. 134, meets Satur-
day, April 28th, 1888, and, after that, every
second Saturday, at 7:30 P. M.
J. M. BROWN, Sec'y, Annapolis, Mo.
Arcadia Valley Alliance, No. 104, meets on
Saturday evenings before the 1st and 3d Sun-
days of every month, at 7:30 P. M.
JOHN LUTZ, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.
EAGLE ALLIANCE, No. 152, meets on the
1st and 3d Saturdays of each month. All
neighbors are invited.
FRANCIS ALLIANCE meets at Hogan on
the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8
o'clock P. M. B. S. GREGORY, Sec'y.
MARBLE CREEK ALLIANCE, No. 102, meets
every month on Saturday evenings before
the second Sunday at Logtown, and Satur-
day evening before the fourth Sunday at the
Red Schoolhouse on Marble Creek.
W. T. SUTTON, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.
ELM GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 119, meets
every other Saturday evening, at the Elm
Grove schoolhouse, Bellevue, at 7 o'clock P. M.
J. W. LASHLEY, President.
W. J. RUSSELL, Secretary.
CEDAR GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 120, meets
at the Cedar Grove schoolhouse in Bellevue,
the second and fourth Saturday at 7 o'clock
P. M. WM. RUDNOCK, President.
J. G. HARTMAN, Secretary.

GARNTREVILLE ALLIANCE, No. 503, meets
at Workmen's Hall, Garntreville, on the 2d
and 4th Saturdays of each month at 7:30 P. M.
CHAS. GREGORY, Sec'y.
Carver Alliance, No. 301, meets on the 2d
and 4th Saturdays in each month at 7 o'clock
P. M. at the Bollinger Schoolhouse.
J. C. HUFF, Sec'y.

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

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VOLUME XXIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1891.

NUMBER 42.

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QUALITIES OF THE JAPANESE.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Enthusiastic Opin-
ions of Japanese People.

As for the people, I am and always
shall be of good St. Francis Xavier's
feeling. "This nation is the delight of
my soul." Never have I passed days
more happy, tranquil or restorative than
among Japanese of all classes in the
cities, towns and villages of Japan. Pos-
sibly that is because I have had no busi-
ness relations with my kind and pleasant
Niponese friends, and have never talked
very much metaphysics; but it seems
certainly an easy way to keep on the
right side of folks to let philosophy and
theology alone.

Moreover it is, no doubt, necessary for
such experiences to go a little behind
that sort of Japan which you find on the
Hattobas of Yokohama or Kobe, in the
Yoshiwaras of those and the other open
ports. At very little distance from the
surface, which we civilizing westerners
have done our best to spoil, will be still
discovered the old, changeless, high
tempered, generous, simple and sweet
mannered Japan of old.

I frankly confess it has entirely char-
med me; and therefore what I say of this
Japanese nation, and their manners
and customs, must be received with the
proper caution attaching to the language
of a friend, and even a lover. But where
else in the world does there exist such a
conspiracy to be agreeable; such a wide-
spread compact to render the difficult af-
fairs of life as smooth and graceful as
circumstances admit; such fair decrees
of fine behavior fixed and accepted for
all; such universal restraint of the
coarser impulses of speech and act;
such pretty picturesqueness of daily
existence; such lively love of nature as
the embellisher of that existence; such
sincere delight in beautiful artistic
things; such frank enjoyment of the en-
joyable; such tenderness to little chil-
dren; such reverence for parents and old
persons; such widespread refinement of
taste and habits; such courtesy to stran-
gers; such willingness to please and to be
pleased.—Sir Edwin Arnold in Scribner's.

Crabs are Fighters.

Crabs particularly are fighting ani-
mals; in fact, they will fight anything.
I have seen a crab, in conflict with a lob-
ster, catch the latter over the fore part
of the head, where the shell is hardest,
and crush it in by one effort. And it
rather bears out my idea that the claws
of these creatures are particularly weap-
ons of war. The moment one of
them receives severe injury in a claw it
drops it off by voluntary amputation,
severing its connection with the body at
the shoulder by an act of its own will.
It seems to me probable that if the claw
were necessary for feeding nature would
rather seek to cure an injury to it than
let the animal discard it altogether.

The species of crab which is most com-
monly a fighter is the hermit crab.
Apparently a fighter is the hermit crab.
Its first idea of independent life is to cut
a harmless whelk and occupy its shell;
its next notion is to give battle to every
crab of the same persuasion as itself that
it comes across. Altogether hermit crabs
are undoubtedly the most quarrelsome
creatures in existence.—Interview in
Washington Star.

Education in the Argentine.

There are two universities, one at
Buenos Ayres and one at Cordoba, which
together counted 993 students in 1889,
and delivered 234 diplomas, including 81
doctors of law, 85 doctors of medicine,
and 11 civil engineers. In the whole
republic there are sixteen national col-
leges, with a teaching corps of 454 pro-
fessors and an attendance in 1889 of
2,599 pupils. In the capital and the
provinces there are thirty-five normal
schools, with 12,024 pupils of both sexes,
who become professors and teachers,
chiefly for the primary schools.

In Buenos Ayres in 1889 there were
285 primary schools, directed by 1,571
teachers and attended by 54,999 children.
In the provinces there were 2,719 pri-
mary schools, with a teaching staff of
4,532 and an attendance of 265,186. To
resume, the results obtained were 3,042
primary schools, 6,103 teachers, 259,025
pupils, 3,373 primary schoolhouses in the
whole republic. Of these schoolhouses
485 are the property of the nation or of
the provinces and 1,888 private prop-
erty.—Theodore Child, in Harper's.

Advance of Public Sentiment.

As an incident of the woman's suffrage
movement, it is impossible to pass over
the election of Lady Sandhurst, Miss
Jane Cobden and Miss Cons as members
of the London county council. As hos-
tilities are now pending for heavy pen-
alties against the ladies to test their
right to sit and vote, it would be un-
becomingly here to do more than wish them
success in their brave fight. Their pres-
ence at the council board, their useful
work on its committees, has already so
justified their election that even if the
law interpreted hostility against them,
there is little doubt that public
opinion would compel early legislative
action in favor of the right they claim.
—Charles Bradlaugh in Boston Trans-
cript.

A Verse of Scripture.

At one of the Teachers' institutes held
a few years ago in Maine, a rule was in
force that whoever entered the morning
session late should pause at the door and
recite a passage of Scripture, a quotation
from some poet, or other expression of
an idea, for the edification of those pres-
ent at the session. A plain little old maid,
who was continually saying and doing
inappropriate things. It seemed to come
natural to her. She was late one morn-
ing, and pausing on the threshold she
declared those within by remarking snarlingly,
"I love those that love me."—Lewiston
Journal.

A Beverly Girl's Queer King.

Miss Minnie Kennedy has been utiliz-
ing an iron washer for a long time,
and the consequence is that the flesh has
grown around it in such a way as to re-
quire the services of a surgeon to re-
move it.—Beverly (Mass.) Times.

The Editor's Visitors.

"How d'ye dew; 's this Editor Brown?
Belinda 'n' me was in your town,
'N' havin' a mint or tow ter spare
We jest dropped in to see how ye are
'N' see ye make ther paper."

"We take your paper and read each week
Where Cleveland talks and Watterson
speaks;
A fire here, a flood out there,
The weather'll be wet or the weather'll be
fair—
All down in a single paper.

"There's news from China, there's news
from Wales;
There's word from a ship that has lost her
sails,
There's Stevenson's letters from the South
Sea Isles,
A 'woman's column' and a 'quiet smiles,'"—
And we get it one week's paper.

"I told Belinda 'twas a mystery to me
How you got so much from over the sea;
Said she, 'the telegraph and telephone
with their net work of wires in every zone
Is what helps him make the paper.'"

We take your paper and think it just grand,
And sometimes I'd like to take your hand
In friendly grasp, just to let you know
We appreciate such men as you
Who work to make a paper."

"Well, now good-bye; I must see to my hay,
And here we're only in the way,
A hinderer; you an' stoppin' your press;
So now we'll bid good day, I guess,
To the man who makes the paper."

The editor watched them leave the place;
He had seen a light in that unbroken face
That brought more courage and gave more
heart.

Than all who come their views to impart
And tell how to run the paper.
Bellevue Falls, Vt. B. H. ALLBEE.

The Bearded Crank.

The Hon. Will Alford Pepper, Sena-
tor in Congress from Kansas, has written
his declaration of independence to the ed-
itor of the Alliance Advocate:

"I do not expect to pay any attention to
the politics of my fellow members. What I
mean by this is, that I do not expect to do
anything from the standpoint of a partisan,
either as a Republican or as a Democrat. I
have grown bigger than the party harness.
I am on the outside altogether and expect to
remain there."

Mr. Pepper seems to have a beautiful
admiration of himself. Possibly he
thinks that 'hair is brains and length of
beard is long-headedness. In a letter to
a correspondent of the Kansas City Star
he again dwells upon his own bigness,
but explains that he has put an Alliance
roof on an old-fashioned Republican barn:

"I have not at any time said that any of
my opinions, as expressed when I acted with
the Republican party, have undergone any
material change. I have grown larger, I
think. But the new issues which I am pre-
senting to the people are not taken held by
the Republican party. If they were, I
should be there yet. Some reforms are ab-
solutely necessary. We must have more
money, and we must have a great deal more,
and it must be gotten to us cheaper than
ever before, so that our people can afford to
pay the interest upon it. These things we
must have. We must have a reasonable
tariff law, and we must have better control
of the railways in the country. These things
the old parties are paying no attention to.
The people must do it themselves."

The enlarged Mr. Pepper thus ingenu-
ously confesses his belief that he is the
people, and howls for seas of shiploads
and Government railroads.

"I have not taken interest in the Demo-
cratic party for a great many years,"
says Mr. Pepper, "and have not changed my
mind in that respect recently." So the
Democrats are relieved from all res-
ponsibility for him.

Mr. Pepper might alter to his use the
party name chosen by the other Alliance
Senator, the Hon. James Henderson Kyle.
Mr. Kyle calls himself an indecater. He
owes his election to Democratic votes.
In his recognition of the fact that he
was a Republican before he grew to his
present gigantic intellectual status, might
call himself an indeRepublican. "Tis a
queer name, but not nearly as queer as
are some of the colloquies that have decked
the chambers of the Pefferian brain since
Longbeard grew bigger than the party
harness.—N. Y. Sun.

Some Significant Kansas Statistics.

The seventh biennial report of the
Kansas board of agriculture endeavors to
be optimistic in spite of sundry discour-
aging statistics. Among those given are
the following:

In the two years there has been a loss
of population of 91,349, or about 6 per
cent.

Acres devoted to field crops in 1888,
13,945,772; in 1890, 15,928,655; gain in
two years, 1,982,882 acres, or 14.22 per
cent.

The combined value of farm products:
For the years 1887 and 1888, \$275,561,-
105; 1889 and 1890, \$283,740,491, gain,
\$8,179,331, about 3 per cent.

From these figures the commission con-
cludes that, notwithstanding the loss of
population, the wealth-producing power
is as great.

The value of the sorghum crop fell from
\$4,217,757 in 1887 \$2,355,845 in 1890,
notwithstanding the state bounty of two
cents a pound paid in the latter year.
Four sugar factories at points too far
west are confessed failures, three others
barely paid running expenses, and only
one, with a bounty, showed a profit.

"The industry," says the report, "needs
to have the bounty continued some years
longer in order to place it squarely upon
its feet." And here is another extract:
"The biennial period marks a new era in
Kansas history, an era of debt-paying in-
stead of debt-making."

The report includes an elaborate essay
on the geology of Kansas by Prof.
Roy, and on various other topics by
professors of the state agricultural college
and the university of Kansas. The essay

on transportation goes back to ancient
history in describing the relation of rail-
roads to highways and canals. It con-
tains nothing of present interest except
the statement that the net earnings of all
the railroads in Kansas in 1889 amounted
to but 4.4 per cent of the bonded in-
debtedness; nevertheless, there was
\$5,674,131 paid in dividends upon the
stock, of which the writer states \$4,027,-
506 was borrowed money. He adds:
"It hurts our pride somewhat, and yet
it must be admitted that many of the
Kansas railroads are being supported by
earnings made in other states. * * *
At present Kansas has more railroad mil-
lions in proportion to population than
any state in the Union, or, indeed, than
any country on the face of the globe. It
cannot reasonably be expected that her
roads will be used for profitable investments as
those in more populous states.—Jefferson
City Tribune.

Paying the Piper.

The country has enjoyed the blessings
of the republican tariff act for six months,
and although that measure has not yet
come into full operation, it effects may
be observed in a general way as well as
here and there in detail. In the first
place, there are few persons who do not
realize the fact that they are paying rat-
her more than they used to pay for the
things of necessary use and living, and
those of fixed incomes find that their
money does not go as far as it once did.
But they do not find that their earnings
have increased. In particular classes of
necessary articles, the market reports
show a definite increase in cost to the
consumer. Carpet makers have in price,
so has crockery, and so have a great
many other things.

On the other hand, the promised stimu-
lus to domestic industry has not been felt.
Instead of increased wages, the tendency
has been to reduce the earnings of work-
ing people; and while new industries
have not sprung upon every hand, as was
predicted, the operatives in those indus-
tries which exist are generally earning less
while their living costs them more, and
serious strikes and "labor troubles" are
occurring all over the country. In the
lowest grade of employment, as well as
among skilled workmen.

It is perhaps too early to judge of the
effect of the new system upon the price of
the staple, as the republican law did not
begin to operate until July; but so far
the English manufacturers have succeeded
in putting up the price for the imported
article, and none of the alleged American
manufacturers can be found to enter the
market in competition or at any price.
Another peculiar effect on a special in-
dustry is seen in the failure of the repub-
lican tariff to "protect" Ohio wool. Al-
though it was known that our manufac-
turers must have the foreign wool which
the Ohio men undertook to shut out of
the country, this result was not foreseen,
and the effort is now making by the
political shepherds of that state to punish
the manufacturers by treasury rulings
which shall dole the already enormous
tax upon this necessary material.

But with the six months of experience of
the republican tariff there also came to
the people at least 500 miles each toward
the year of the government; and the treasury
report for this period shows that there
was taken from the people in taxes \$12,-
000,000 more than during the nine months
corresponding of the last year. Last
year in these nine months the excess of
receipts over expenditures was \$67,725,000;
this year it is only \$37,500,000. While
the ordinary taxation, therefore, to the ex-
tent of \$12,000,000 more than a year ago, the
country is \$30,000,000 worse off.

We have just begun to pay for the privi-
lege of the interest upon it. These things we
must have. We must have a reasonable
tariff law, and we must have better control
of the railways in the country. These things
the old parties are paying no attention to.
The people must do it themselves."

Russia's Expedition to Africa.

Russia having decided to take part in
African enterprises, the Czar has just dis-
patched an expedition, under command
of Lieut. Mashkoff, to Shoa, the southern
part of the Abyssinian highlands. Mak-
ing its headquarters at Entotto, the favor-
able residence of King Menelik, whose
permission has been secured, the expedi-
tion, it is said, will attempt to reach the
great central African lakes from the
northeast, a route that has not been trav-
elled by any Europeans for more than a
third of the distance. Italian explorers
have made a single itinerary for about
200 miles southwest of Shoa, toward
the Indian Ocean, a region embracing
over 200,000 square miles of which almost
nothing is known, except along the single
lines of travel followed for short distances
by Borelli in the north and Count
Teleki in the south. No European power
has done anything in this vast region
entirely it to claim rights of sovereignty.
This is the region which the Czar's ex-
pedition proposes to enter. The intention
to explore it is announced, and there is
no doubt that it is the purpose of the
Czar that Russia's influence be pre-
dominant in this unappropriated part of
Africa, where it is known that some mil-
lions of people, agriculturists and herdsmen,
have their homes.

England and Italy have probably not
heard of this enterprise with unmixed
pleasure. They cannot thwart it, how-
ever, and the Czar is able to say that he
has had more cordial invitations to enter
Abyssinia and make it the basis of Rus-
sian enterprises than at any other Euro-
pean power. Before the death of King
John Menelik, the most friendly feelings toward
the Italians at present, and there is good rea-
son to believe the reports from St. Peters-
burg that he will promote the interests of
the Russian expedition.—N. Y. Sun.

No Brander This Time.

In his reply to Italy Mr. Blaine has es-
caped the ban which in the Harbauria
case so seriously compromised his rep-
utation and humiliated the country. The
letter is on the whole commendable, be-
cause it ignores the attempt of Italy to
dictate the conduct of American courts,
and puts on Italy the burden of proving
a case for damages to be submitted to the
action of Congress. There is an assump-
tion of asperity in certain parts of the
letter which Mr. Blaine would do well to
avoid in the future. He has enough and
more than enough reputation for Jing-
ism.

JOB-WORK.

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ism. What he needs is reputation for
dignity and impartiality. The position
of Italy in attempting to say what shall
be done with American citizens in Amer-
ica was so manifestly and absurdly unten-
able that the best method of treating it
was with placid contempt.
By dropping the subject of State and
Federal constitutional rights; by recog-
nizing fully that the only claim Italy can
have in any event is for money damages,
Mr. Blaine has made himself master of
the situation, and has the blustering
Italian Premier at a great disadvantage.
As long as the State Department keeps
this position, as long as it presents the
Union of States as the party to any con-
troversy with a foreign power; as long
as it declines to allow any foreign power
to concern itself with our interstate rela-
tions, it will have the support of all the
States of the Union, and of their people,
regardless of party.

Mr. Blaine has done enough to vindic-
ate the country from any suspicion of
being "bulldozed." He should now en-
deavor to keep the position he has taken
without unnecessarily humiliating the
present Italian Cabinet. The Jingoisism
of which it has been guilty for effect at home
is of a kind of which he has often been
guilty himself, and he is bound to remem-
ber that in such cases "playing to the
gallery" is unavoidable and therefore
allowable.—Republican.

CIRCUIT COURT DOCKET—